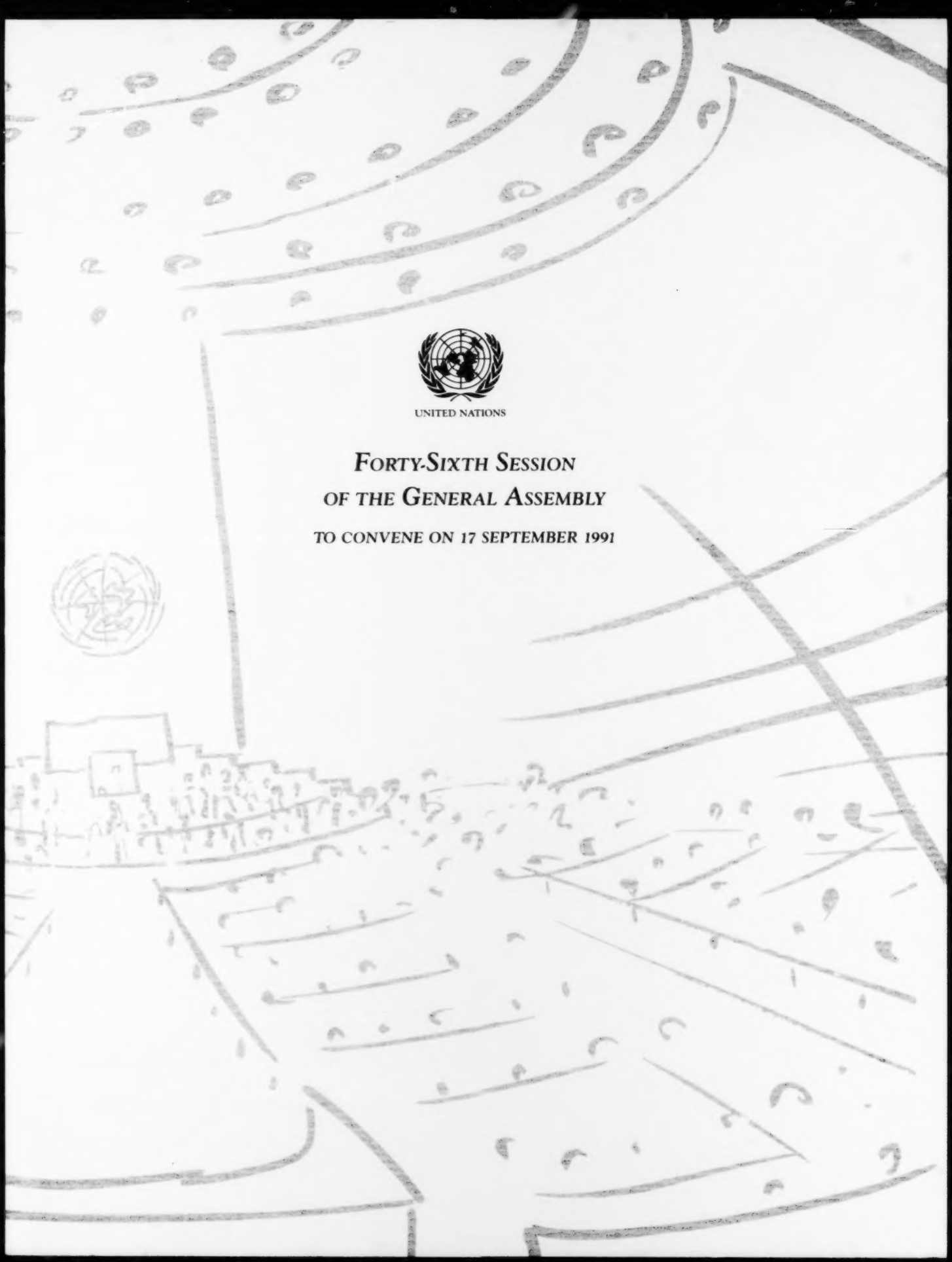

UNITED NATIONS

Forty-Sixth Session of the General Assembly

to convene on 17 September 1991

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FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO CONVENE ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1991

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1991

The General Assembly of the United Nations opens its forty-sixth session on 17 September at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It brings together the delegations of all Member States, many of them led by Heads of Government or Foreign Ministers, for an examination of international issues.

FORUM FOR MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATION

The General Assembly, set up in 1945 under the United Nations Charter, is the United Nations main deliberative organ and provides a forum for multilateral discussion of the full range of international issues covered by the Charter. The Assembly comprises all Members of the United Nations and meets in regular session each year from September to December.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The functions and powers of the United Nations General Assembly, as set out in the Charter, include:

- to consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament
- to discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it
- to discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations
- to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and international collaboration in the economic, social, cultural, education and health fields
- to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation which might impair friendly relations among nations
- to receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs
- to consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States
- to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations Councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General.

Pursuant to its "Uniting for Peace" resolution of November 1950, the Assembly may also take action if the Security Council fails to act, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, in a case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. The Assembly

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can consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to Members for collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.

While the Assembly is empowered only to make non-binding recommendations to States on international issues within its competence, it has, none the less, initiated actions—political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal—which have affected the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

SEVEN MAIN COMMITTEES

After the election of its President, the General Assembly commences its session with a three-week period of general debate, providing Member States with the opportunity to air their views on major international issues.

With the close of the general debate, the Assembly begins consideration of the substantive items on its agenda. Because of the great number of questions which it is called upon to consider (158 separate agenda items at the forty-fifth session, for example), the Assembly distributes most substantive questions among its seven Main Committees, which discuss them, seeking where possible to harmonize the various approaches of States, and then present draft resolutions for consideration to a plenary meeting of the Assembly.

The First Committee is concerned with disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security, the Second with economic questions, the Third with social issues and human rights, the Fourth with decolonization, the Fifth with the administration and budget of the United Nations and the Sixth with international legal matters. A Special Political Committee deals with a variety of political subjects not dealt with by the First Committee.

On a number of agenda items, however, such as apartheid, the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, the Assembly acts directly in its plenary meetings.

There is also a General Committee, composed of the President and 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Chairpersons of the seven Main Committees, which makes recommendations to the Assembly about the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of work, and a Credentials Committee, appointed by the President at each session. The latter Committee reports to the Assembly on the credentials of representatives.

THE SEARCH FOR CONSENSUS

Each Member State in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues, such as recommendations on peace and security and the election of Security Council members, require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by simple majority.

In recent years a special effort has been made to achieve consensus on issues, rather than requiring a formal vote, thus strengthening support for the Assembly's decisions. The President consults delegations to see whether they are willing to agree to the adoption of a resolution without a vote. If they are, he can formally propose that the resolution be so adopted.

REGIONAL GROUPS

Over the years various informal regional groupings have evolved in the General Assembly as vehicles for consultation and to facilitate procedural work. The groups are the African States, the Asian States,

the Eastern European States, the Latin American States, and the Western European and other States. For election purposes, the United States is considered a part of the "Western European and Other States". Turkey, which for election purposes is in the Western European Group, is also a member of the Asian Group. The post of President of the General Assembly rotates among the regional groups (in 1991, the President will be from the Asian Group).

SPECIAL SESSIONS AND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSIONS

In addition to its regular sessions, the Assembly may meet in special and emergency sessions.

At turning points over the years, the Assembly has convened 18 special sessions on issues which demanded particular attention, including problems of Palestine, United Nations finances, Namibia, disarmament, international economic cooperation, apartheid and drugs.

Nine emergency special sessions have addressed situations in which the Security Council found itself deadlocked, namely, the Middle East (1958 and 1967), Hungary (1956), Suez (1956), the Congo (1960), Afghanistan (1980), Palestine (1980), Namibia (1981) and the occupied Arab territories (1982).

CARRYING ON THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY

The work of the United Nations derives largely from the decisions of the General Assembly and is carried out:

- by committees and other bodies established by the Assembly to study and report on specific issues, such as disarmament, outer space, peace-keeping, economic development, human rights and apartheid
- in international conferences called for by the Assembly, and
- by the Secretariat of the United Nations—the Secretary-General and his staff of international civil servants.

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FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO CONVENE ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1991

PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SESSION	YEAR	NAME	COUNTRY
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
First special	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second special	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1948	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
First emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Eleventh	1956	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Third emergency special	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fourth emergency special	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Third special	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fourth special	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth emergency special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia

SESSION	YEAR	NAME	COUNTRY
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Sixth special	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Seventh special	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eighth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Sixth emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Eleventh special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Eighth emergency special	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Ninth emergency special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Seventh emergency special (resumed)	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Twelfth special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Thirteenth special	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fourteenth special	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Fifteenth special	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante M. Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Sixteenth special	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta

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FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO CONVENE ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1991

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FORTY-SIXTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Malta
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly:
   (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee
   (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee
9. General debate
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization
11. Report of the Security Council
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council
13. Report of the International Court of Justice
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
   (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council
   (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council
16. Appointment of the Secretary-General
17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:
   (*a*) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
   (*b*) Election of the members of the International Law Commission
   (*c*) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
   (*d*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council
   (*e*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination
18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
   '*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
   (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions
   (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors
   (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

(*f*) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

(*g*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

(*h*) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

(*i*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

(*j*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

21. Critical economic situation in Africa:

(*a*) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

(*b*) Africa's commodity problems

22. Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world

23. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

24. The situation in Cambodia

25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

26. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace

27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

28. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

31. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

32. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

33. Question of Palestine

34. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

35. The situation in the Middle East

36. Law of the sea

37. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

38. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

39. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

40. Question of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia

41. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

42. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

43. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

44. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

45. Question of Cyprus

46. Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations

47. Reduction of military budgets:

(*a*) Reduction of military budgets

(*b*) Transparency and reduction of military budgets

48. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

49. Education and information for disarmament

50. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

51. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

52. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

53. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

54. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

55. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

56. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

57. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

59. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

60. General and complete disarmament:

(*a*) Notification of nuclear tests

(*b*) International arms transfers

(*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament

(*d*) Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes

(*e*) Relationship between disarmament and development

(*f*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

(*g*) Conventional disarmament

(*h*) Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities

(*i*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

(*j*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

(*k*) Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment

(*l*) Regional disarmament

(*m*) Naval armaments and disarmament

(*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

61. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General

(*b*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

(*c*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

(*d*) World Disarmament Campaign

(*e*) Nuclear-arms freeze

(*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

62. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements

(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(*f*) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

(*g*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament

(*h*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

(*i*) Prevention of nuclear war

63. Israeli nuclear armament

64. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

65. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

66. Question of Antarctica

67. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

68. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

69. Protection and security of small States

70. Effects of atomic radiation

71. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

72. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

73. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

74. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

75. Questions relating to information

76. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

77. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

78. Development and international economic cooperation:

(*a*) Trade and development

(*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

(*c*) World Decade for Cultural Development

(*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

(*e*) Environment

(*f*) Desertification and drought

(*g*) Human settlements

(*h*) Science and technology for development

(*i*) Entrepreneurship

(*j*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development

79. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

80. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind
81. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries
82. External debt crisis and development
83. Operational activities for development:
    (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme
    (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund
    (*d*) United Nations technical cooperation activities
    (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme
    (*f*) World Food Programme
84. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
85. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:
    (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
    (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance
86. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola
87. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research
88. International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl
89. Human resources development
90. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries
91. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries
92. Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia
93. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination
94. Right of peoples to self-determination
95. Social development:
    (*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family
    (*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice
96. Advancement of women
97. Narcotic drugs
98. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:
    (*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
    (*b*) Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons
99. Human rights questions:
    (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments
    (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms
    (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives
100. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

101. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

102. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

103. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

104. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

105. Question of East Timor

106. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
   (*a*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
   (*b*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
   (*c*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

107. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

108. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

109. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

110. Programme planning

111. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

112. Financial emergency of the United Nations

113. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

114. Joint Inspection Unit

115. Pattern of conferences

116. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

117. Personnel questions:
   (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat
   (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations
   (*c*) Other personnel questions

118. United Nations common system

119. United Nations pension system

120. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
   (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
   (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

121. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

122. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

123. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group

124. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America

125. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

126. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

127. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General

(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation

128. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

129. United Nations Decade of International Law

130. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session

131. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session

132. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

133. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

134. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

135. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

136. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses

137. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

138. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):

(*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

(*b*) Other activities

139. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

140. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

141. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

142. Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation

Published by the United Nations Department of Public Information
DPI/1164—40853—August 1991—2M